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In a manual that professes no purpose except that of introducing students to a difficult topic, it seems ungrateful to note lacunae. Yet the following matters might well have been added, however elementary the treatise is. Where a special marriage bar exists, such as miscegenation, it would have been more useful to mention the states that have it, rather than refer to Stimson's Statute Law (p. 31). Again, although *Craig v. Van Bebber*, 100 Mo. 584, is cited three times in capitals, no mention is made of the long and admirable note to this case in 18 Am. St. Rep. 569. This omission, as well as that of *Hall v. Butterfield*, 59 N. H. 354, was noted by Professor Warren in his review of the 2nd ed., 23 Harvard Law Review 158. Reviews that make constructive suggestions of this sort ought not to be simply ignored.

It might have been well to note that *Combs v. Hawes*, 2 Cal. Unrep. 555, 8 Pac. 539, was decided under C. C. sec. 35 and not under the general common-law rule about returning consideration on the part of an infant. Indeed this very special provision of the Field Code is not mentioned at all, although reference is made to a similar statute in Oklahoma (p. 510).

The section on Community Property (pp. 150-155) is cursory and unsatisfactory, even for elementary purposes. Some attempt might have been made to classify the theories represented by the California, Texas and Washington courts. (Cf. Evans, *The Ownership of Community Property*, 35 Harvard Law Review 47.)

Max Radin.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CHIEFLY AS INTERPRETED AND APPLIED BY THE UNITED STATES. Charles Cheney Hyde. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1922. 2 vols., octavo, lix and 832 pages, and xxvii and 925 pages.

This major and epochal work ranks in scientific value and delight of reading with the similar, though far earlier treatises of Wheaton and Halleck; and in large measure and by reason of official and general associations of the author in the State Department and with the most highly regarded juridical authorities of our day, Hyde's International Law will be accepted as a continuance of Moore's Digest and as an epitome of the best contributions to the American Journal of International Law for the notable period of 1907 to 1921.

Limiting his examination in the main to international law matters wherein the United States has taken action, the author avers that the "authentic American understanding of what the principles of international law really are" is "the only scientific basis" on which the "United States, whether at the Hague or elsewhere, may participate intelligently and worthily in the common effort to render the law of nations closely responsive to the just and changing demands of civilization." The principles and system of treatment of them, however, are the same as with all leading authors since Grotius. Of recent works Hall and Oppenheim have the simple title "International Law," De Louter adds the words

"Public" and "Positive"; Moore's Digest was of international law "as embodied in diplomatic discussions, treaties and other international agreements, international awards, the decisions of municipal courts and the writings of jurists, and especially in documents, published and unpublished, issued by Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States, the opinions of the Attorneys-General, and the decisions of courts, Federal and State"; on the other hand, Alvarez of Santiago de Chile wrote a general treatise entitled "*Le droit international américain*." Oppenheim has the continental regard for scholarly dissertations; Hall, thoroughly English, has his court cases mostly under names of British and American ships. The question comes how far personal and national predispositions permit independence in international law writing, and whether, if any writer surmounted them, his deductions would preserve reality and force.

However, our author treats also and in very practical manner of some subjects in which the United States has had only a minor or no determinative part. For example, his admirable discussion of "Navigation of Rivers," after dealing for some pages with rivers of North and South America, goes on with similar accuracy and fullness to explanation of the conventions and usages relating to the Rhine, Danube, Scheldt, Vistula and Po, and to the Congo and Niger. One asks why the great rivers of China, especially the Yangtze, carrying an enormous trade subject to international arrangements, are not also included.

There is special excellence of treatment of international claims, protection of aliens, extradition, the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to international law, amicable modes of settlement of international controversies, and neutrality. The provisions of treaties following the World War are analyzed. There is no disposition to set forth the merits of various controversial situations or opposing policies. Indeed, the author's analytic skill and thorough research would justify more positive statement of results.

The author is equally well known as a lawyer of distinguished career at Chicago and before the Supreme Court of the United States, being also occasional and special counsel in the Department of State, and as professor of international law at Northwestern University. He dedicates this work to his distinguished friend and colleague, Professor John H. Wigmore. A more notable group of American authorities on international law could not be found than those to whom Professor Hyde in his preface makes acknowledgment. Their esteem and cordiality toward him is and will be shared by many others who may as yet know him only in his works. The instructors and students of our universities and law schools using Hyde's *International Law* will long have special pride and satisfaction in this illustrious work.

Frank E. Hinckley.